

Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP) Report

For Advanced Modular



Prepared by the
Massachusetts Department of
Environmental Protection,
Bureau of Resource Protection,
Drinking Water Program

Date Prepared:
September 6, 2001

Table 1: Public Water System (PWS) Information

<i>PWS NAME</i>	Advanced Modular
<i>PWS Address</i>	60 & 70 Codman Hill Rd.
<i>City/Town</i>	Boxborough
<i>PWS ID Number</i>	2037021
<i>Local Contact</i>	Greg Sullivan, Property Manager
<i>Phone Number</i>	

<i>Well Name</i>	<i>Source ID#</i>	<i>Zone I (in feet)</i>	<i>IWPA (in feet)</i>	<i>Source Susceptibility</i>
Well #1	2037021-01G	231	567	High

What is SWAP?

The Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP), established under the federal Safe Drinking Water Act, requires every state to:

- ? inventory land uses within the recharge areas of all public water supply sources;
- ? assess the susceptibility of drinking water sources to contamination from these land uses; and
- ? publicize the results to provide support for improved protection.

SWAP and Water Quality

Susceptibility of a drinking water source does *not* imply poor water quality. Actual water quality is best reflected by the results of regular water tests.

Water suppliers protect drinking water by monitoring for more than 100 chemicals, treating water supplies, and using source protection measures to ensure that safe water is delivered to the tap.

Introduction

We are all concerned about the quality of the water we drink. Drinking water wells may be threatened by many potential sources of contaminant, including septic systems, road salting, and improper disposal of hazardous materials. Citizens and local officials can work together to better protect these drinking water sources.

Purpose of this report:

This report is a planning tool to support local and state efforts to improve water supply protection. By identifying land uses within water supply protection areas that may be potential sources of contaminant, the assessment helps focus protection efforts on appropriate best management practices (BMPs) and drinking water source protection measures. Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) staff are available to provide information about funding and other resources that may be available to your community.

This report includes:

1. Description of the Water System
2. Discussion of Land Uses within Protection Areas
3. Recommendations for Protection
4. Attachments, including a Map of the Protection Areas

1. Description of the Water System

The well for the facility is in a manhole located to the north of 60 Codman Hill Road. The well serves two buildings (60 and 70 Codman Hill Road). The well is a 400 foot deep bedrock well with a Zone I of 231 feet and an Interim Wellhead Protection Area (IWPA) of 567 feet. The well is located in an aquifer with a high vulnerability to contamination due to the absence of hydrogeologic barriers that can prevent contaminant migration. Please refer to the attached map of the Zone I and IWPA.

The well serving the facility has no treatment at this time. For current information on monitoring results and treatment, please contact the Public Water System contact person listed above in Table 1.

What is a Protection Area?

A well's water supply protection area is the land around the well where protection activities should be focused. Each well has a Zone I protective radius and an Interim Wellhead Protection Area (IWPA).

- **The Zone I** is the area that should be owned or controlled by the water supplier and limited to water supply activities.

- **The IWPA** is the larger area that is likely to contribute water to the well.

In many instances the IWPA does not include the entire land area that could contribute water to the well. Therefore, the well may be susceptible to contamination from activities outside of the IWPA that are not identified in this report.

What is Susceptibility?

Susceptibility is a measure of a well's potential to become contaminated due to land uses and activities within the Zone I and Interim Wellhead Protection Area (IWPA).

2. Discussion of Land Uses in the Protection Areas

There are a number of land uses and activities within the drinking water supply protection areas that are potential sources of contamination.

Key issues include:

1. **Inappropriate activities in Zone I;**
2. **Septic system;**
3. **Stormwater drains in IWPA;**
4. **Industrial/Manufacturing;**
5. **Transportation corridor in the IWPA; and**
6. **Landscaping and lawn care.**

The overall ranking of susceptibility to contamination for the well is High, based on the presence of only low to moderate threat land use or activity in the IWPA, as seen in Table 2.

1. Zone I – Currently, the well does not meet DEP's restrictions, which only allow water supply related activities in Zone Is. The facility's Zone I contains a portion of one of the on-site buildings (60 Codman Hill Road), road, and parking areas. Please note that systems not meeting DEP Zone I requirements must get DEP approval and address Zone I issues prior to increasing water use or modifying systems.

Recommendations:

- ✓ Keep non-water supply activities out of the Zone I.
- ✓ Remove all non-water supply activities from the Zone I to comply with DEP's Zone I requirements. Please note that water systems not meeting DEP Zone I requirements must get DEP approval and address Zone I issues prior to increasing water use or modifying their system.
- ✓ If the facility intends to continue utilizing the structures, road, and parking in the Zone I, use BMPs and restrict activities that could pose a threat to the water supply.

2. Septic system – The septic system is located within the IWPA. If a septic system fails or is not properly maintained it could be a potential source of microbial contamination. Improper disposal of household hazardous chemicals to septic systems is a potential source of contamination to the water supply.

Recommendations:

- ✓ Staff should be instructed on the proper disposal of spent household chemicals. Include custodial staff, groundskeepers, and certified operator.
- ✓ Septic system components should be located, inspected, and maintained on a regular

Table 2: Table of Activities within the Water Supply Protection Areas

Facility Type	Potential Contaminant Sources	Zone I	IWPA	Threat	Comments
	Parking lot, driveways & road	Yes	Yes	Moderate	Limit road salt usage and provide drainage away from wells
	Septic System	No	Yes	Moderate	See septic systems brochure in the attachments
	Transportation Corridor	No	Yes	Moderate	Route 495
	Stormwater drain	No	Yes	Low	
	Industrial/Manufacturing	No	Yes	High	Chemical use and storage
	Landscaping & lawn care	Yes	Yes	Moderate	Fertilizer & pesticide use
	Structures	Yes	Yes	-----	Non-water supply structures in Zone I

* -For more information on Contaminants of Concern associated with individual facility types and land uses please see the SWAP Draft Land Use / Associated Contaminants Matrix on DEP's website - www.state.ma.us/dep/brp/dws/.

Glossary

Zone I: The area closest to a well; a 100 to 400 foot radius proportional to the well's pumping rate. To determine your Zone I radius, refer to the attached map.

IWPA: A 400 foot to ½ mile radius around a public water supply well proportional to its pumping rate; the area DEP recommends for protection in the absence of a defined Zone I. To determine IWPA radius, refer to the attached map.

Zone II: The primary recharge area defined by a hydrogeologic study.

Aquifer: An underground water-bearing layer of permeable material that will yield water in a usable quantity to a well.

Hydrogeologic Barrier: An underground layer of impermeable material that resists penetration by water.

Recharge Area: The surface area that contributes water to a well.

basis. Refer to the appendices for more information regarding septic systems.

3. Stormwater drains – Stormwater drains are located within the IWPA of the water supply. Catch basins transport storm water from the roadway and adjacent properties to the ground. As flowing storm water travels, it picks up debris and contaminants from streets, parking areas and lawns. Common potential sources of contamination include lawn chemicals, pet waste, leakage from dumpsters, household hazardous waste, and contaminants from vehicle leaks, maintenance, washing or accidents.

Recommendation:

- ✓ Work with the Town to have the catch basins inspected, maintained, and cleaned on a regular schedule. Additionally, street and parking lot sweeping reduces the amount of potential contaminants in storm runoff.

4. Industrial/manufacturing - A portion of the building is used for manufacturing. If improperly handled, or in case of leaks or spills, the chemicals used in their manufacturing processes can potentially contaminate the water supply.

Recommendation:

- ✓ Use Best Management Practices in handling the chemicals.

5. Transportation corridor – Route 495 and an access ramp is located within the IWPA of the water supply. Route 495 is an interstate highway, which increases the chances of contamination from accidents or spills and road salt is located within the IWPA of Well

Recommendation:

- ✓ Work with the local fire department to ensure that they include your IWPA in the Emergency Response Planning.

6. Landscaping & lawn care - The fertilizer and pesticide used is a potential source of contamination for the water supply, if it leaks, spills, or is improperly handled.

Recommendation:

- ✓ Fertilizer and pesticide use is prohibited in the Zone I.
- ✓ Use BMPs for the application and storage of fertilizer and pesticide within the IWPA.

Implementing the following recommendations will reduce the system's susceptibility to contamination.

3. Protection Recommendations

Implementing protection measures and best management practices (BMPs) will reduce the well's susceptibility to contamination. Advance Modular should review and adopt the following recommendations at the facility:

Zone I:

- ✓ Consider well relocation if Zone I threats cannot be mitigated. Please note that DEP permit approvals must be obtained prior to the installation of a new well.

Training and Education:

- ✓ Train staff on proper hazardous material use, disposal, emergency response, and best management practices; include custodial staff, groundskeepers, and certified operator.
- ✓ Work with your community to ensure that stormwater

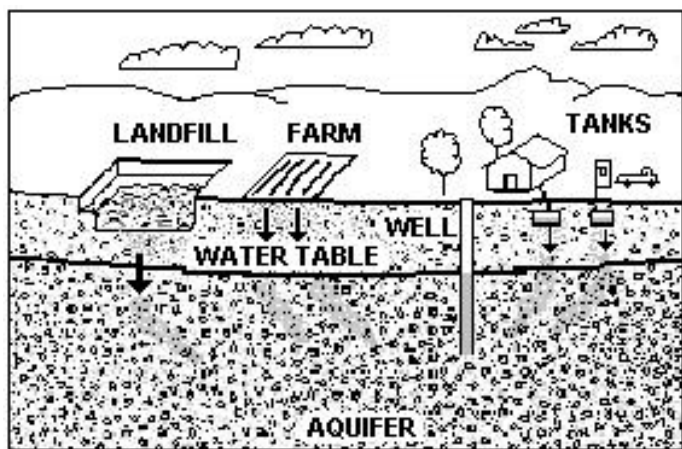


Figure 1: Example of how a well could become contaminated by different land uses and activities.

For More Information:

Contact **Josephine Yemoh-Ndi** in DEP's **Worcester Office** at **(508) 792-7650 x 5030** for more information and for assistance in improving current protection measures.

More information relating to drinking water and source protection is available on DEP's web site at:
www.state.ma.us/dep/brp/dws.

Additional Documents:

To help with source protection efforts, more information is available by request or online at www.state.ma.us/dep/brp/dws, including:

1. Water Supply Protection Guidance Materials such as model regulations, Best Management Practice information, and general water supply protection information.
2. MA DEP SWAP Strategy
3. Land Use Pollution Potential Matrix
4. Draft Land/Associated Contaminants Matrix

Copies of this assessment have been provided to the water department, town boards, the town library and the local media.

runoff is directed away from the well and is treated according to DEP guidance.

Facilities Management:

- ✓ Implement standard operating procedures regarding proper storage, use and disposal of hazardous materials.
- ✓ Implement Best Management Practices (BMPs) for the use of fertilizer, herbicides and pesticides on facility property.

Planning:

- ✓ Work with local officials in Boxborough to include the facility's IWPA in Aquifer Protection District Bylaws and to assist you in improving protection.
- ✓ Have a plan to address short-term water shortages and long-term water demands. Keep the phone number of a bottled water company readily available.
- ✓ Supplement the SWAP assessment with additional local information and incorporate it into water supply educational efforts. Use a potential contaminant threat inventory to assist in setting priorities, focusing inspections, and creating educational activities.

These recommendations are only part of your ongoing local drinking water source protection. Citizens and community officials should use this SWAP report to spur discussion of local drinking water protection measures.

4. Attachments

- Map of the Public Water Supply (PWS) Protection Area.
- Recommended Source Protection Measures Factsheet
- Your Septic System Brochure
- Pesticide Use Factsheet